



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

garding railway history in England and on the Continent enables him to treat the various phases of the railway question in an illuminating manner. Some readers of his volume however, will probably feel that he has been over-conservative and too eclectic, especially in his discussion of railway rates. The last chapter of the volume discusses the post, the telegraph and the telephone. Whether or not the telegraph and the telephone should be considered under the head of transportation involves a question of terminology that is at least open to discussion.

This volume cannot fail to enhance Professor Cohn's reputation as economist and author, and all will wish him success in the realization of his present desire to complete at an early date the fourth and concluding volume of his "*System*," the volume dealing with "*Agrar- und Gewerbepolitik*."

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

---

*The Life of Gladstone.* By JUSTIN MCCARTHY. Pp. 511. Price, \$6.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1898.

The "Life of Gladstone" is a bulky volume of 516 pages, which might appropriately be called "The Pictorial Life of Gladstone." It is stamped with one of the chief characteristics of our age—the demand for copious illustration. The book contains eighty-two illustrations, mostly portraits, of which more than one-tenth are full-page portraits of Mr. Gladstone, scattered chronologically through the volume. In this work Mr. McCarthy has added nothing of importance to the knowledge of Mr. Gladstone previously recorded in biographies, and indeed one might say, which is not to be found in George W. E. Russel's small book, entitled "William Ewart Gladstone."

The author has dwelt longer on some events and presented them in a way to bring out more prominently Mr. Gladstone's strong personality and high motives. Some events are tediously explained, although their interpretation is manifestly clear. All through the book there is a labored attempt to convince the reader of the wisdom of Mr. Gladstone's acts. The author's apparent anxiety in this respect often produces a mist which confuses rather than enlightens. This attempt to convince by reiteration leads to the repetition of a great many very plain and commonplace observations, which is anything but stimulating. I will select only three from a large number of similar cases:

P. 48. "He had some early opportunities of showing his capacity for such work (mathematics) and thus he soon recommended himself to the attention and the favor of Sir Robert Peel."

P. 51. "His great love for arithmetic and his consummate skill with figures naturally attracted before long the attention and the admiration of Sir Robert Peel."

P. 87. "His (Gladstone's) admission to the cabinet was only a question of opportunity."

P. 88. "His elevation to cabinet rank was only a question of opportunity."

P. 132. "The effect which they (the letters) produced was an almost unparalleled sensation throughout England and throughout Europe."

P. 136. "The letters, as might be expected, created a profound sensation throughout Europe and indeed throughout the civilized world."

On page 49, Mr. McCarthy announces:

"I am not engaged at present in writing a history of the doings in Parliament and out of it during Mr. Gladstone's lifetime. I shall, therefore, give an account of public events only as they serve to illuminate the story of that one great career." Only a few pages after (60-62) the announcement of this high ideal, the author devotes two and one-half pages to a biography of William IV. It is not easy for the ordinary reader to discover the illumination. And this tendency to bring in all sorts of extraneous events and biographies is steadily followed throughout the book. If the reader of this review desires to know that "Sir George Cornwall Lewis is personally forgotten" and to read a page of speculation as to why he is forgotten, he has but to turn to page 189 of the book under review; or how "Martin Tupper faded out of the minds of even the dullest among us," etc. An important feature of the book is its large number of brief chatty biographies of public men.

Occasionally quotations from Russel are made with proper credit, but evident paraphrasing is *very* frequent. Illustrations of this are so numerous that I shall not attempt to select any, as the reader can easily make the comparison. The intimate relationship of the two books is further shown in that nearly all quotations from Mr. Gladstone's letters are identical with quotations in the Russel's book.

The book is a poor piece of literary work and, of course, far below what Mr. McCarthy is capable of. It was evidently written in a hurried and careless manner. Although the book is not intended to be an exhaustive biography, as such a one is to be written by Mr. John Morley, nevertheless, considering Mr. McCarthy's intimate acquaintance with Mr. Gladstone, his rich experience in English political life, and his undoubted literary ability, it is to be regretted that he did not give us an original and independent picture of Mr. Gladstone's life.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

*University of Pennsylvania.*